HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. NOVEMBER 5 1829. NO. 37

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JOHN G. LILES.
AND EDITED BY
EDM. B. FREEMAN.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

*** Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store,
A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS:
Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,
Hats, Shoes, Leather,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.
and shall receive from this week 700 Bushels Superior
TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—tf

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

Tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
Cole & Sheldon, Ch's L. Wingfield, Robert Souter, } *Williamsburg.*
Shields & Ashburn, Eds. Beacon, } *Norfolk.*
May, 1829. 17—12m

R. & J. DUNN. & Co.
Have just received and for Sale, a lot of
Govan's Superior Family Flour, this years crop, (1829.) which they will sell low for cash.
Halifax, August, 1829. 27—t

COMMITTED,
TO the jail of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 25th inst. a negro fellow by the name of **STERLING**, rather over the ordinary size, quite black and about twenty-one years old. He says that he belongs to George W. Campbell, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, and that he was sold to Mr. Campbell by a Mr. Heath of Virginia. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. H. SIMMONS.
Aug. 26 3w—2

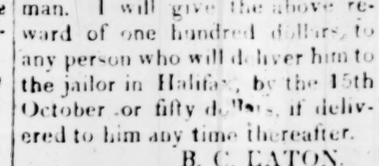
$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man
HARRY
He is a bright black, about five feet 6 inches high, thirty years old, wears whiskers, has and impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.
B. C. EATON.
Sept 1 1829. 30—3w

$30 REWARD

RAN off in the possession and from the premises of W. H. Dickin, on the 26th August last, a negro man belonging to the subscriber, by the name of Altimore, about 24 years of age, large and stout, of rather a down look and smiling countenance, say 5 feet 10 inches high, or upwards. It is believed said negro is lurking about said Dickins' plantation. I will give the above reward for the safe delivery of said negro to me, or deposited in any jail so I get him again.
BLAKE T. SESSUMS.
Sept 9 1829. 32-2w

EAGLE HOTEL,



HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the
BIG TAVERN,
where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.

Man and horse per day,	$1 50
Do. board by the year,	130 00
Do. do. per month,	12 50
Do. do. by the day for a man,	1 00
Dinner and horsefeed,	75
Supper,	37 1-2
Breakfast,	37 1-2
Lodging,	12 1-2

J. H. McLEMORE.
August 20, 1829. 28—6m

ANDREW HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Recently of Halifax, N. Carolina.
RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be intrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of dravage.
Sept. 2. 30—6m

NOTICE.
THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally, that they will have a large and extensive
WARE-HOUSE
completed by the 1st of October next, near the river, for the purpose of storing all kinds of produce and packages of every description, which may be intrusted to their care. Our charges shall be moderate, and every exertion used to render general satisfaction.
HAWKINS & HARRIS
Halifax, Aug 21, 1829 29-tf

NOTICE.
Run away on Tuesday, the 1st instant, my mulattoe boy TOM, about 17 years old. He has an impediment in his speech when closely questioned. His fingers on the right hand wear the appearance of being cut off or burnt. He has a not or scar on the left lower jaw as well as I recollect, and a very large one on the body, about the loins. The clothes he wore at the time of his going off is not recollected, but I think they were domestic and ragged. A reward of ten dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement, so that I can get him, or I will give twenty dollars for his delivery by the first or second day of our next Superior Court, or for his confinement so that I can get him here by that time. From recent information I expect he is in Plymouth or its neighborhood, or will shortly be there.
MARTIN READ.
Halifax Town, Sept. 22, 1829. 33-3t

TO THE PRINTERS
Of the United States.
Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing net necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, $2, in type, or in settlement of their accounts.
RICHARD RONALDSON,
Philadelphia.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb	$1 40	Great Primer,	34
Nonpareil,	90	Double Pica,	32
Minion,	70	Do Great Primer,	32
Brevier,	58	Large letter, plain	32
Burgeois,	46	Scabbards & Quotations,	30
Long Primer,	40		30
Small Pica,	38		
Pica,	35		
English,	36		

The prices of other description of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.
July 9. 26—

NOTICE.
Having determined to remove from this to the south, I shall offer, at public auction, on Friday the 23d of this month, at my plantation, where I now reside, in the county of Halifax, seven miles below Enfield, all my perishable property, consisting of Horses, Mules, Sheep, Cattle, &c.! also my farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Mahogony, (the most of which is new and of an excellent quality, having been shipped from New-York in about 12 months,) viz: 2 Bureaus, Sideboard, set of Dining Tables, Dressing Tables one elegant Bedstead, with many other articles unnessary to mention such as Beds, Setting Chairs, Crockery-ware, Bacon, Corn, Fodder, &c. Six months credit will be given the purchaser, by giving Bond with approved security, for all sums over Two Dollars—all under Cash.
D BARROW.
Oct. 1st. 1829. 34—ts

NOTICE.
Was taken away from my house, by some person in the neighborhood, on the 15th inst an uncommon *Conk Shell*, (owing to its having such an unusual long tail). I will give a reward of one dollar to any person who will deliver the said Conk Shell to me, or to Mr. Wiggins, living at Crowells x Roads.
WILLIAM KING
Sept. 26, 1829. 34—2w

Another Private Academy.
The undesigned having resigned his situation, after the present year, as principal of Quanky Academy is about to open, on the 1st Monday of January next, a private Institution, to be called *the Brinkleyville Academy;* to be held in a commodious building recently erected. The Location is known to be one of the most healthy in Halifax county. The school building is one mile south of Brinkleyville, Post Office, 5 miles north of Farmwell Grove Academy, and about 20 miles equally distant between Halifax and Warrenton.

There are to be virtually the same regulations as so successful in the Quanky Academy.

Tuition, by the grades of study, from $25 to $15, and still lower in the department of mere elementary instruction. Board in respectable families of a thickly settled and moral neighborhood may be had on the moderate terms of $4 or $5 a month.

The subscriber can accommodate in his family a few boarders, if timely application be made. Settlements punctually required at the close of each session of 5 months.

The lady of the principal, as heretofore, may aid to instruct the female part of the school.

Further particulars may be inquired of the subscriber—to continue at Quanky Academy until his removal to Brinkleyville about the 1st of December.
SIDNEY WELLER.

Reference is respectfully made to ex-governor Burton, to Messrs Jos. J. Gray, (a gentleman liberally educated,) S. Davis, R. Vinson and S. Johnston, living near the site of the school, and whose families, among others, will accommodate boarders, to Edmund B Freeman, Drs. Wilson and J. T. Clanton of Halifax, and to Rice B. Pierce, J. Bishop and J. Purnell, Trustees of the Quanky Academy, who thus closed their advertisement for the present year—"the Rev. Sidney Weller, A. M. of whose qualifications it is unnessary now to speak particularly, seeing that we have before stated that he came recommended as an experienced (now 15 years) instructer, by the Trustees of the Academies over which he had presided, in the states of New York and Virginia; and by Dr. Nott, De Witt Clinton, and other individuals of the first standing in our country; and seeing his superintendance in our Institution, has fully realized the expectation raised of his worth as an intelligent and moral guide of youth."
Oct. 5th 34—

COMMITTED
To the Jail of Halifax county, on Friday the 11th instant, a negro fellow, Tom 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, black complexion, nineteen years old, and says he belongs to a Mr. Hopkins of Wake County North Carolina. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away; otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. H. SIMMONS.
Sept. 14 1829. 32-3w

NOTICE.
The creditors of A. A. B. Stith & Co. are requested to attend at the Mansion House in the town of Halifax N. Carolina, on the 20th day of Jantary, 1830, either by themselves or their agents, for the purpose of receiving a report of the trustee appointed to collect the debts and making a dividend of the monies collected.

All those who fail to attend will be excluded from the participation in the division.
GEO. R. REESE, Trus
Sept 23, 1829 33-tf

BLANKS
Neatly executed at this Office.

State of North Carolina

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

Geo. R. Reese vs Ann Pasteur.	Orig. atta. levied on one lot of land and premises in the Town of Halifax adjoining the lots of Jesse A. Bynum and others, and where on Spear Whitaker now lives.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of the State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Halifax Minerva, that unless the said defendant make her personal appearance at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax town, on the third Monday in November next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against her and execution issue accordingly.
Teste.
M. H. PETTWAY, Clk
Price adv. $3 50 33-6w

LIST OF LETTERS,
Now remaining in the Post Office at Halifax Town, N. C. which if not taken out before the 1st day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
When letters are called for please say if they are advertised.
Sept. 30, 1829.

A. James P. Alston Esq., A. Anderson.
B. Thos. Burges, Esq., Dr. A. S. H. Burges, Frances E. Broom, A[illegible] or Matthew Barnes, Baptist C[illegible] of Christ at Daniels Meeting-house.
C. Thos. H. Carson, Esq. 6 Rev. Jos. Carson, Dr. Chas. Cushman, Mrs. Fanny Clark, Clerk of the Couty Court 3, Weldon Carter, Benj. Crawley, James Cullum.
E. Elisha H. Eure, Esq., William Edmonson.
G. Maj. Charles Gee, Thos. Green 2.
H. James Halliday Esq. 2, Jno. H. Harwell, Daniel Harper, W. J. Hill, Esq. Jesse Holly, Messrs. Hawkins & Harris, Mrs. Fanney Hamlin, W. J. Hamlin Esq., Messrs. Charles Hill & Co.,
J. Robert A. Jones, Esq. 9, Geo. W. Ivy, Wm. M. Jeter, John Johnson, Dr. Jno. A. Jelks, Isom K. Rebecca Knight.
L. A. A. Litchford, Esq., Wm. B. Lockhart, Jno. G. Liles, Lem'l Long, N. M. Long, Patience Long.
M. Shadrach Meritt, Messrs. A. & H. M'Donold, Mrs. Olivia Manly.
P. James D. Peterson, M. H. Pettway, Esq. 4, Bat. Pearson, Esq., Pastor & Members of the Baptist Bethel Church, O. B. Pearson, Rev. Abram Penn, M. T. Ponton, Miss Eliza Powell, M. T. Purnell.
S. Sheriff of Halifax County, E. B. Smith, Clerk Sup'r Court, Majr. Stevens, A. A. B. Stith & Co. Henry H. Sealy, John Smith, Sr. 2, Alfred Simmons, Geo. E. Spruill Esq.
T. Capt. James R. Turner.
W. Gen. Eli B. Whitaker, President of the Halifax Bible Society, Jesse B. Wiggins, Jos. G. Washington, Dr. Wm. W. Wilkins, Miss Wilmouth Whitaker Littleberry Willcox, Esq. Mrs. Mary R. Willcox, James George White Corporal Grenadier Company 96 Regiment of foot Lucretia Willis, R. Wooden, Esq. Henry Wilkes.
JOS. L. SIMMONS, P. M.
34—3w

FALL GOODS,
The Subscribers are now receiving their
Fall & Winter Supplies,
consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Cutleary, &c.
which, in addition to their fomer Stock, will make their assortment complete. All of which they will Sell on accommodating terms.
HAWKINS & HARRIS
Halifax, Oct. 7, 1829. 34—tf

J. & J. DUNN & CO.
Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received their Fall supply of Goods, which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, new, fashionable, or desirable, in the
DRY GOODS LINE,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Groceries of all description;
Hardware, Hats of every Quality, China, Glass, Earthenware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Tin ware, together with an assortment of Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle Leather, Calf, Kip, Morocco, and Sheep Skins. Soaps, Perfumery,
LADIES LEGHORN HATS, And Straw Bonnets: Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds Books and Stationary; Tortoise shell, Ivory, & Horn Combs. —Paints, Oils, and Drugs; Fur, Seal-Skin, and Morocco Caps Pocket Books, &c. &c.,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them, as regards the quality, style, and prices of their Goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase, to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON for Cash, and to take it in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunns and M'Ilwaine of Petersburgh, to be stored and sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements, and anxious to promote their interest.
R. & J. D. & Co,
Halifax, N. C. Oct. 5, 1829.
33—tf

Selling off at Cost.
Benj. Hempsted, having purchased from his brother, Josiah Hempsted, the stock of Goods he had remaining on hand, and having made a considerable addition to the same, now offers the whole at cost and charges, consisting of a large assortment of English, West India, and American goods, too numerous to particularize. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.
W. H. CROSSMAN,
AGENT.
Halifax, Oct. 15, 1829.

Roanoke Literary and Scientific Institution.
The location of this institution has been changed from Littleton to Oxford, N. C. In announcing this change to the public, one remark in relation to the causes which induced it, may be necessary. The object is to establish in the State of North Carolina the institution upon a permanent basis. At Littleton although it possesses the advantages of health and retirement in an eminent degree, it was found, that the conveniences and opportunities for carrying it on, would be incommensurate with the object in view, particularly since the death of the late proprietor of that place. In selecting a new location, regard has been paid to public opinion, and so far as it could be ascertained, the feeling of the public has centered upon Oxford as the most suitable location in the State.

Oxford has long been known as a place of flourishing and well conducted schools. For its health, its moral and refined society, it stands pre-eminent. The site selected for the institution is pleasant and retired, the buildings and grounds are spacious, and such measures will be adopted in the goverment of the institution as will prevent the students from any unreasonable communication with the village. The plan heretofore laid before the public will still be pursued.

Any further information in relation to the institution may be had on application to the subscriber.
D. H. BINGHAM, Supt.
Sept. 30, 1829. 3—3w

Roanoke Navigation Company.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company, will be held at Weldon on the first Monday of November next.
A. JOYNER, Sec.
10th Oct. 1829 36-2t

NO PEACE YET.

The last arrival proves that the express of the London Atlas carried forged news, no peace having been concluded as late as the 5th September, at Constantinople, though negotiations are still going on.

The actual condition of affairs at the last dates may thus be stated.—On the 1st September, negotiations were opened at Adrianople, then the Russian head-quarters. On the 2d and 3d, these negotiations were suspended, but not broken off, the Turkish Commissioners having asked time to consult their Government upon one of the points at issue. The Russian chief acceded to this delay, under stipulation that the treaty should be signed and ratified by the 14th September, and mean time his troops were advancing upon Constantinople, and were within 15 leagues of it, at the latest dates. There will, then, we doubt not, be peace.

Nat. Int.

MEXICAN WAR.

The latest news not only confirms the previous report of the surrender of the Army of BARRADAS at Tampico, but adds that the Spanish General himself had arrived at New Orleans in pursuit of vessels to transport the remnant of his forces, sick and dispirited, to the Havana. The last mentioned circumstance disproves, of course, the first rumor, that General St. ANA, the victor, had assumed for his Government the expense of the return passage of the invaders—which, indeed, seemed rather too accommodating on the part of the Mexicans. The disgraceful return of this expedition, and the consequent overthrow of his long cherished hope of reconquering a part at least of his former American Colonies, will be unwelcome news to greet the ears of King FERDINAND on his wedding day! According to the last accounts, the most splendid preparations were making for the Royal Nuptials at Madrid—but how if the shades of the fifteen hundred so wantonly sacrificed in this mad attempt, should like the ghost of Banquo, offer to seat themselves at the marriage feast?

Pet. Times.

GOLD!—Several mines are in successful operation in this State—some owned by companies, and others by individuals. We have recently met with a very exhilerating proof of this interesting fact, which we hail as an earnest of the general benefit which our favored State must eventually derive from the precious metal which glitters in the veins of her numerous mines. Some of our old accounts have actually been paid off in North Carolina gold! For this kindness we are indebted to the county of Montgomery. When our citizens shall meet to celebrate the establishment of the Golden Bank, contemplated to be founded on a capital formed of native gold, as a further return, our toast shall be, Montgomery forever! If printers, who are generally the last to handle the shining dust, begin to be cheered with its all-inspiring lustre, what must be the enviable condition of others' purses! Star

Richmond October, 31.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION:

The Debate still proceeds in the Convention—and with additional spirit and great ability. From some appearances, since our last, it promises to continue for several days, and to place a large portion of the talent in that Assembly, in active requisition. On Thursday, Mr. P. P. Barbour of Orange, took the floor, in opposition to the White Basis, and Mr. Baldwin of Augusta, in favor of it—Frederick, and Mr. Morris of Hanover, made long and animated speches; the former in favor of that Basis, and the latter in opposition to it. Mr. Campbell of Brooke, is entitled to the floor this morning, agreeably to Parliamentary Usage.

The scene continues to assume new animation and interest. We do not pronounce our own opinion alone, but the opinion of impartial and intelligent strangers, when we say, that the Debate has hitherto been distinguished by great power—and it seems to increase in interest, as it approaches the denouement.—New views are presented every day; and fresh weapons are enlisted in the service. New sources of eloquence are almost constantly opening upon the spectators. The effect is seen in the large audience, which crowds the Hall. It is visited by troops of ladies—who claim the right of hearing at least, in what way the powers of the government are to be distributed, in the direction and administration of which they are not permitted to have any sort of participation.

☞Another attempt, we learn, was recently made to fire the dwelling-house of Dr. William Polk, in Mecklenburg county. The fire had been communicated underneath, and had made some progress before discovered: the flames were however extinguished before much damage was sustained. Some of the family, who were in an upper room, were a good deal choaked with the smoke, before they made their escape. A similar diabolical attempt was made to burn this house, about two years since.

DEATH OF GOV. DERBIGNY.—His Excellency PETER DERBIGNY, Governor of the State of Louisiana, departed this life at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Oct. 6th. His death was occasioned by a wound in the head, received from the trunk of a tree when leaping from his carriage to avoid the danger about to result from its being overturned. His funeral was attended on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. A long procession followed his remains to the grave. Gov. D. has successively filled the offices of Attorney-General of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, and Governor of the Commonwealth. In consequence of his death the gubernatorial office will be temporarily filled by H. Bauvais, Esq. President of the Senate.

PENSYLVANIA.—The official returns of the Election of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania exhibit the following result: For Mr. WOLFE 7,0711 votes; for Mr. RITNER 45,366.

NAVAL.—The New York Gazette of Tuesday says, "We learn that the recent order to fit the frigate Brandywine for sea has been countermanded by the Secretary of Navy."

ENGLISH GAMBLERS.—The London Court Journal, thus concludes its account of Doncaster Races in September last:

"A scene took place on the course during the day, previously to the race and on the Wednesday, of an unprecidented nature, from the extent and boldness of the proceedings of the LOW GAMBLERS assembled on the occasion. We cannot enter into minute details but may state that it is said there were not less than 1000 of them present, who acted in perfect concert, and for a long time set all interference at open defiance. Lord Wilton, one of the Stewards, was at one time in imminent danger of his life from them: and it was at last found necessary to read the Riot act, and call out the military Several desperate contests took place before this was resorted to: and a great many of the leaders were taken and carried to jail."

LAFAYETTE.—The old General has lately come into possession of a large property under the indemnity law, being the fortune of his own and his wife's family, of which the revolution had deprived them.

CREEK INDIANS.

"The deputation of Creek Chiefs who started a few days ago for Washington City have returned to their nation. They proceeded no farther than to Ridge's in the Cherokee country, who it is thought has advised them to return, for what purpose we know not, but suppose must have satisfied their apprehensions in regard to the truth of the message deliver d them by Colonel Crowell; to ascertain which, it is understood, was a part of their business at Washington City. We could hope he has made still greater impressions upon them, as we have no doubt from our information, that he is in favor of the immediate emigration of the Indians. If so, probably he has given them advice which may be beneficial to them and us." Col. Enq.

BENJAMIN A. BARHAM, Esq of this city, has been appointed Agent of the Branch of the Newbern Bank at this place, vice Sherwood Haywood, Esq. deceased. Ral. Star.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

We learn with indescribable grief; that the fashionable world of the masculine gender, has reached a crisis of the deepest importance to its happiness and its comfort. It is an unquestionable fact, that the last vessels from Europe, did not bring out the latest "novelties in gentlemen's dresses." No one can account for the singular omission. The exquisites who parade Broadway—lounge in the saloons, or enact Adonis, at the private masquerades, are in that state of "betweenity." to use the language of a famous New York Senator, which is orrible to be borne. Not a soul knows what to appear in—whither check shirts ought to be countenanced, or the coat flaps elongated or whether black cravats ought to terminate in a rosette or not. The news of the fall of Adrianople, is not half as important, as the intelligence of the decline of the hat, or the widening of the pantaloon. There is not an exquisite, at the present moment, that does not creep into his coat and pantaloons with perfect fear and trembling. Who can tell that amidst the vicissitudes of London and Paris, the costume now paraded in our gay places of resort, has not been banished as vulgar and execrable?

In the midst of this trouble and vexation of spirit, we have the inexpressible peasure of announcing, that the stock of impudence, has not by any means decreased.—There is even plenty of it for exportation. There is some comfort in that. A little modesty is however much wanted in several circles, but it must be of the very best quality.

N. Y. Enq.

PROGRESS OF "REFORM."—We learn from one of the Connecticut papers, that in Litchfield county, eight hundred and eighty one females, consisting of young ladies, widows, married ladies, &c. &c. have joined the temperance society. Only 834 men did the same.

N. Y. Courier.

The two following extracts are from the fourth volume of Mr. Jefferson's writings as edited by his grandson. The first shews, that this great man felt very sensibly the difficulties attendant on the exercise of Executive patronage—and that he received a full share of that kind of censure, which at this day occupies too large a portion in some of our public Journals.

When President, in 1807, he wrote to John Dickinson, thus:

"I have tired you, my friend, with a long letter: but your tedium will end in a few lines more. Mine has you two years to endure. I am tired of an office where I can do no more good than many others, who would be glad to be employed in it. To myself, personally, it brings nothing but unnecessary drudgery and daily loss of friends. Every office becoming vacant, every appointment made gives me an ungrateful friend and a hundred enemies. My only consolation is in the belief that my fellow-citizens at large give me credit for good intentions."

In the same year he gave the following explanations to a correspondent:

"Our government, although in theory subject to be directed by the unadvised will of the President, is, and from its origin has been, a very different thing in practice. The minor business in each department is done by the head of the department, on consultation with the President alone! But all matters of importance or difficulty, are submitted to all the heads of departments composing the cabinet; sometimes by the President's consulting them separately and successively, as they happen to call on him; but in the greatest cases by calling them together, discussing the subject maturely, and finally taking the vote, in which the President counts himself but as one. So that in all important cases, the Executive is in fact a Directory, which certainly the President might control, but of this there was never an example, either in the first or in the present administration.

HALIFAX.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the paper which issued last week from this establishment information was given that its management had passed into different hands. Why its late editor relinquished the conduct of this highly promising infant establishment is explained in the notice which follows this article.

It is designed on the reception of type, which have been ordered from the north, to change the name of this paper to that of the Roanoke Advocate; yet it will be distinctly understood by its patrons that its political complexion will remain unchanged. It has uniformly advocated the cause of the present administration, and while its measures, according to the best views of its conductors, are in consonance with the great interests of the people of the Union, they will be firmly sustained. Yet communications from those who differ in politics, temperately written will not be excluded from its columns. The *freedom* of the press, it is hardly necessary to remark, is essentially different from its *licentiousness*. The first calculated to guard the rights and secure the happiness of the people—the latter to produce disunion and the various evils which precede and attend the dismemberment of a government. It is designed by those on whom the conduct of this newspaper has devolved to guard against such effects, as far as their influence may extend. Firm in their policy, yet moderate in the exhibition they will necessarily be called to make of the same, they will endeavour

"To hold the even tenor of their way."

It is deeply—deeply interesting to reflect—and those, who, in any wise, have agency in controling public sentiment must feel the great responsibility, that the government under which we live is the only certain, and, possibly, enduring Republic. That with its down-fall the hopes of the patriot and philanthropist also fall. If so it eventualy happens that the genius of liberty forever takes flight from the lofty peak of the Andes & leaves our South American brethren in dispair of the boon of freedom, let it still be, that in our native, beloved land—an assylum remains for the oppressed of every clime. Having briefly indulged in these general remarks it becomes our duty in laying before the public what may be viewed as our Prospectus to be more specific

This section of country has, for some time, assumed a rising importance. The agricultural interest is greatly enhanced from the circumstance that an animated competion for the products of the Farmer exists in the present rivalry of two distinguished marts of trade. The one presents us with the means for the transportation by land, the other by water, whatever be the result of the competition in our neighbouring state one thing is certain, that, in this, the agricultural interest to a very large extent will be materially subserved.

To attend then, especially, to these all absorbing interests—to that which relates to the Merchant, the Farmer & Mechanic will be conceived a primary part of the duty of those who conduct this paper. Nor is it designed to neglect that department which properly belongs to every well conducted miscellany of news, the literary or sientific.—at all times contributions of this sort are desired.—Nor further, to neglect a due regard to the fanciful effusions of the muse, which please, at times, alike the grave and the gay—and particularly, the "fairiest and loveliest part of creation"; believing with our highly talented countrymen (Mr. Irvine) that "it is the gift of Poetry to consecrate every place in which it moves! to shed around nature an odour more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of the morning."

Halifax Superior Court—The trial of James Mitchell, a man of colour, for murder came on before Judge Mangum on Friday 30th ult.—From the testimony of a negro slave, it appeared that the prisoner burnt by suspending naked over a fire, a child about 4 years old the daughter of his wife by a former husband, that whilst engaged in this barbarous act he observed that he was determined to put her out of his way that the child died three days after.—The slave was supported in his statement and character by his overseer and another witness who deposed to several coroborating circumstances—Counsel having been assigned the prisoner he was ably defended by Messrs. Ransom and Bynum, and by H. Seawell Esq. so well known in our courts for the very faithful discharge of such duties to those who cannot as well as those who can employ his powerful aid—the charge from the court was of the most favorable character for the prisoner—the Jury retired from the box at 4 o'clock P. M. & on Saturday 11 o'clock after a deliberation of 19 hours returned a verdict of guilty, previous to pronouncing the sentence, Judge M. addressed a few remarks to the prisoner—We have never witnessed a scene of this kind, more solemn nor heard a more feeling address.—All in the presence of the Judge seemed moved except the unfortunate creature to whom he addressed himself.

The sentence of the court is to be carried into execution on Friday 4th December next.

FOREIGN COTTON MARKET.—By the packet ship Britannia, Liverpool papers to the 1st October have been received in New York.—The demand in the cotton market on the 30th Sept. was more spirited than had been experienced for a considerable time previous—the sales on that day are estimated at upwards of 7000 bales, 5000 of which were taken by dealers and consumers, and 2000 by the speculators at an advance of 1-4 cts. per pound, in the prices obtained ten days ago, sales then were, uplands at 4 3-4 to 6 1-4—sea Islands at 10 to 20 cts. Orleans 5 to 7.

ERRATUM.—During the past week, while we were necessarily absent from the office, fulfilling engagements previously formed, a gentleman handed in an article nominating Gen. Love as a suitable person to supply the vacancy in the senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Branch Secretary of the Navy, this was inserted as coming from us—now, though we may feel, when fairly seated in the editorial chair, a right, as exercised by our brethren, to suggest proper persons for Senators, Governors and even Presidents, yet we deem it premature in our first appearance before the public and must therefore request that all who read our paper over a second time to correct the error by inserting after the article alluded to, the word, "communicated."

We learn, with painful regret, that our worthy and esteemed fellowcitizen, the Hon. JOHN GILES, member elect from this district in the Congress of the United States, has been forced, by the afflictions of disease, to advise Gov. Owen of his non-acceptance of the high and honorable trust committed to his hands by his fellow-citizens. This event will be deeply deplored throughout the district; but those aware of the extremely delicate and precarious state of Mr. Giles' health, fully appreciate the sacredness of the obligation which has impelled him to such a determination.

Western Carolian.

We present our readers with the following, the remarks of B. Watkins Leigh Esquire, one of the most talented members of the Virginia Convention, made before a committee of that body on the question of Extending the Right of Suffrage—the practice of "paying the "tax for the poor man that he may be qualified "to vote has long been laid aside as neither answering the spirit of the Constitution or the letter of the law—the concluding compliment coming from so great a man is, in deed, praise:

"In North Carolina they have approached pretty nearly to the exercise of universal suffrage—(I believe there is the payment of some tax required) —and what is the consequence? Why, sir, I am told that it is a part of the regular system of electioneering, to pay the tax for the poor man, that he may be qualified. I do not vouch for this statement—but I have it from respectable sources. Remember, sir, I do not say the poor man is corrupted—he honestly means to vote, but his tax is paid merely to put it in his power to do so. And yet I know, sir, that in intelligence, in public and in private virtue, North-Carolina yields to no state in this country; there is a degree of sobriety, moderation, and of moral quiet there, which is not to be surpassed in the Union."

MR. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, (Va.) 26 Oct 1829.

It was generally rumoured

here to day and yesterday, that that party of the Convention which is opposed to any change in the existing order of things in Virginia, would make a demonstration at the commencement of the debate, and that Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, would be the leader at the onset. It was said before the Convention met, that in consequence of his indisposition of health, Mr. Randolph would be obliged to decline his appointment. Notwithstanding what he was pleased some time ago to call "his church-yard cough," which still adheres to him, his personal appearance remains unchanged, and looks much more vigorous than he did at the last (to him) session of Congress. Every person here is on the tiptoe of expectation to hear him, especially since it is known that he is much incensed at the proposed changes, and greatly alarmed at the contemplated innovation in the Constitution of the old commonwealth. Indeed, he could hardly learn with patience some of the propositions which were made in the Legislative Committee, of which he was a member. He is utterly opposed to the "march of intellect," in this respect, and if the 'reformers' are successful, he intends, he says, for the first time in his life, to go into deep mourning for the defunct glory of his native state.

He did not address the Committee to-day—the consequence was, that a large audience of ladies and gentlemen left the capitol much disappointed.

N. Y. Enq.

A writer in the Newbern Sentinel nominates Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. the Senator from Craven county, for the seat in the U. S. Senate, vacated by the appointment of Mr. Branch to the head of the Navy Department.

The following gentlemen compose the new Board of Directors of the U. States Branch Bank in Fayetteville.

John Huske, Elisha Stedman, James H. Hooper, John D. Eccles, Charles P. Mallet, Henry W. Ayer, Edward W. Willkings, Aaron Lazarus, of Wilmington, Beverly Daniel, of Raleigh.

John Huske, Esq. has been re-elected President.

A gentleman advertised in the N. York Gazette, a few days since, for a young man who understood figures, and was a good copying clerk. In a few hours, 67 applications were made by note, addressed to the advertiser. What a comment upon the times! Parents had better learn their sons to cultivate the soil.

A meeting was held at Chapel Hill on the 17th inst. at which James Mebane, Esq. presided, for the purpose of devising means to render Newhope Creek navigable, from Patterson's Mill to its junction with Haw River. Dr. Caldwell addressed the meeting, & offered a series of resolutions in favor of the measure, concluding with one to raise a subscription for the purpose, which were unanimously adopted, and a liberal subscription immediately made.

Fayetteville Observer.

MAINE WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.

By the death of Governor Lincoln, this State is without a Governor. The President of the Senate has been appointed a Post-master, and is consequently disqualified from holding an office under the State, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently been chosen a Member of Congress. Nat. Int.

New Anecdote of Burns—Being in church one Sunday, and having some difficulty in procuring a seat, a young lady who perceived him, kindly made way for him in her pew. The text was upon the terrors of the gospel, as denounced against sinners, to prove which the preacher referred to several passages of scripture, to all of which the lady seemed very attentive, but somewhat agitated. Burns, on perceiving this, wrote with a pencil on the blank leaf of her bible, the following lines—

"Fair maid, you need not take the hint,
Nor idle texts pursue;
'Twas only sinners that he meant—
Not angels such as you"—

Scotsman.

As a man was driving cattle and wishing to alter their course, he called out to a boy, at a short distance, to turn them. Says the boy, they are right side out now. Well, head them then. They have heads on. Whose boy are you? I don't know; I'll go in and ask mother.

Progress of the Russians—Notwithstanding the negotiations for peace, the Russians have pushed their advance guards, since the date of our previous advices, to Karaburna, (on the Black Sea) and Czurli—the former ten, and the latter twenty leagues from Constantinople. Some accounts, indeed, represent them as still nearer to the Turkish capital.—The capture of Trebisond, in Asiatic Turkey, is confirmed. It is also announced that Sourmakoff has fallen into the hands of the Russians. Great and unprecedented efforts are making for the reduction of Schumla and Rudschuck, which lie to the north of the Balkan.

Jour. of Com.

PETERSBURG MARKET.
November 6 1829.

We have scarcely any change to mention in prices. We quote: Wheat, best red, 90 a 96c. supply still limited. Tobacco no change. Bacon—2 or 3000 wt. sold by a country holder yesterday, at 10 1-2c.; retail, 12 1-2.

Pet. Int.

PRICES CURRENT,
Norfolk Oct. 35.

BACON—7 1-2 a 8 cts. per lb.
HEMP 9 a 9 1-2 cts.
COTTON—9 1-2 a 10 cts.
CORN—45 a 50 cts. per bushel
COTTON—W. I. 12 a 13
FLOUR family $6 a 7 50
LIME—English 4 1-2 a 5 cents per lb.
Swedes 5 a 5 1-2
LARD—6 cts. per lb.
MOLASSES—W. I. 28 1-2 a 33 cts. per gall. N. O. 31 a 32
PEAS (blackeye &c) bushel 62 1-2 a 75
RUM—Ja. 4th proof $1 25 cts. per gallon
N. O. 4th proof 40 a 62 cts. pr. gal
N. E. 27 a 30 cts. pr. gallon.
SALT—Sack $2 50 a —
Turks Island 50 cts. pr. bushel
Cadiz 47 a 50
SALT-PETER—10 a 11
SUGAR—W. I. $3 50 a 10
N. O. $7 25 a 8 50
Loaf 14 1-2 a 22 cts. pr lb.
TOBACCO—twist 7 a 15 cts.
Cavendish 25 a 50 cts. pr. lb.
Leaf $5 a 6 50 cts. pr cwt.
WHISKEY—1st proof 28 a 30 cents pr gallon.

☞ We were compelled to defer the publication of our paper on the regular day in consequence of the severe indisposition of one of our compositors, lying in a room adjoining the office—his attendant physician believed that the noise of the press would be highly injurious to him.

☞ RALEIGH is received but too late for this paper, it shall appear in our next.

DIED

In this place on the 2d Inst. Mary Ann Read, aged 18 Months only child of Dr. Martin Read—

"So fades the lovely, blooming flower!"—

In this place, on the morning of the 7th instant, Mr. FERDINAND W. BURRAS, in the 18th year of his age. He was a native of Martin county in this state—was bred to the printing business, and had been for a short time, engaged as a compositor in this office. Cut off in the prime of youth, his death, naturally excites general sympathy.

On the same day Mrs. MARY FREAR.

In this county on the 7th Inst. Mrs. MARY MOORE, aged about 60 years.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, duly recorded in Halifax county Court, and executed by Lemuel Long to the subscribers, for the purposes therein mentioned.—We shall expose to public sale for cash, at the court House in Halifax Town on Monday the 16th November 1829, all the lands and premises of Lemuel Long lying on the south side of Quanky known by the name of the McCullock and Gray tracts of lands &c. containing by estimation from one thousand to two thousand acres—also the celebrated

MILL SEAT

known as Bradleys mill—one or more tracts of lands and premises lying in the slashes—one other tract of land and premises adjoining the lands of David Day and others—and Lemuel Long's undivided half of twenty five shears of Roanoke Navigation stock.

And on Thursday the 19th Nov. 1829, at New Hope Race Tract (it being the second day of the New Hope fall races) the following

BLOODED HORSES

viz:

One mare the dam of Henry with a full brother of Henry by her side—one two year old Filly by Marion, out of the sister to Henry—one two year old Colt by Marion out of the dam of Henry—one two year old colt by Marion out of the dam of Henry—one stud horse, called Marshal Ney; and the noted stallion so well known by the name of MARION.

John D. Amis,
M. H. Pettway, } *Trustees.*

Nov. 4th, 1829. tds—37

Postponement of Sales.

THE sales of the Lands, the Houses and Lots in the town of Halifax and other property belonging to LEMUEL LONG, heretofore advertised to be sold by virtue of Deeds of Trust on the 2nd 3rd and 4th days of November, are postponed as follows, viz:

On the 19th inst. in the town of Halifax, will be sold a parcel of valuable

RACE HORSES.

Terms of sale made known on the day.

And on Tuesday the 24th inst. (on the premises,)

The Lots and appurtenances

in the town of Halifax now held by Mrs. Mary Stith: Also on the same day

LOTS, &C.

formerly in the occupancy of Messrs.

A. A. B. STITH, & Co.

and on the same day the

LAND & APPURTENANCES

whereon the said Lemuel Long at present resides, with other property.

Also on the 25th inst. will be sold

ALL THE LAND

belonging to said Long lying between the Quankies; and on the same day his Chantilla plantation.

The sales will be on the premises, and terms made known on the days of sale.

BY TRUSTEES.

Nov. 2, 1829. 37—

CIRCUS.

MR. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Halifax and its vicinity, that he will give a few performances to commence on Monday evening the 16th instant, when he hopes he shall be able to satisfy those who may favour him with a call—Having been at the expense of engaging some of the first performers in this country, he wishes to merit the same patronage, which the citizens of this place so kindly bestowed upon his efforts when here before.

Good order will be observed—Performances will be different on each evening.

Nov. 5, 1829. 37.

State of North Carolina
HALIFAX COUNTY

In the Court of Equity

John R Pierce
vs
Robert F. W. H Perkins, James Bishop, and Robert A Jones, admr. &c:
Original Bill

It appearing to the sattisfaction of the Court that Robert F W H Perkins one of the defendants mentioned in the Bill is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the newspaper printed in Halifax, that unless the said Robert F. W. H. Perkins appear at the next Superior Court of Law & Equity, to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in the Town of Halifax, in the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead answer or demur to said bill the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him

Witness Edmund B. Freeman Clerk and Master in Equity the fourth monday after the fourth monday in September A. D 1829

EDM B. FREEMAN C.M.E.

37 3m.

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Cutlery & Hardware.

THE subscriber in order to close the concern of JAMESON & HALLIDAY, offers for sale, at the House occupied by Mr. James Halliday, a WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Cutlery & Hardware.

The whole of the stock was lately purchased for cash in New York, and will now be offered at a very reduced price.

J. JAMIESON,
Surviving Partner of
JAMIESON & HALLIDAY
Nov 5th 1829 tf—37

Scotland Neck Races
For 1829.

Will commence on Thursday the 26th instant:

1st Day—The proprietor's Purse, $100, 1 mile heats—entrance $15.

2nd Day—The Jockey Club Purse, $150, 2 mile heats—entrance $20.

3rd Day—a Handy-cap purse for the balance of the Jockey club subscription, say $130—1 mile heats—(the best three in five)

By order of the Club
J. S. G. BAKER, *Secretary.*
Nov 5. 1829 37—tdr.

NOTICE.

ALL persons in the town and county of Halifax who are indebted to Josiah Hempstead, jr. or Benjamin Hempsted, are requested to make immediate payment: and all those who have any demands to exhibit the same for settlement, to

W. H. CROSSMAN, *Agent.*
Halifax, Oct. 23d. 36—

Examination.

MRS. LYDIA PHILLIPS, informs her friends and the public that the Examination of her Pupils will take place on the 10th and 11th November. Parents, guardians, and the people generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Oct. 28th. 37

WELDON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Halifax Fal Term, 1829, notice is hereby given to all purchasers of lots in the town of Weldon, from Samuel Bloun, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contratt, that they appear at the Superor Court to be holden for the conty of Halifax in the town of Halfax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to show cause why the purchase made by them respectively unde the decree of this Court shoud not be vacated and set aside

E. B FREEMAN, C. M. E.
October 28, 1839 37—3m

For Sale,

A good 40 Saw COTTON GIN.
Apply to
JOS. L. SIMMONS.
Oct. 27th. 34—

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, at this Office, two or three well dressed Buck-skins.

BLANKS,

Neatly printed at this Office

New Hope Fall Races
For 1829.

Will commence on Wednesday the 18th November next.

1st Day Jockey Club purse, 4 mile heats, $300 money up at the usual discount—$20 entrance.

2nd Day 2 mile heats, for the balance of the Jockey club subscription (in tickets) supposed to be worth about $300—
Entrance $15

3rd Day Proprietor's purse 2 mile heats, $100—
Entrance $15.

The rules of the course to govern in all cases as usual.

It is earnestly requested by the club, that all will be prepared to pay up their contributions—such as are unable to attend will please remit the amount of their subscription.

By order of the CLUB
Oct. 28 36—tdr

☞ The New Hope House will be open and prepared for the reception of gentlemen who attend the races, where every exertion to make the time pleasant and agreeable will be made as heretofore.

WM. M. WEST.
Proprietor.

JAMES GORDON
Commission Merchant
NORFOLK VA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the pubic that he has made arrangements for the transportation of Cotton, and produce of all descriptions, from Weldon and Halifax to Norfolk, by the use of boats that go at all times over the shoals, and meet the Steam Boat Petersburg below the shoals, until the new Steam Boat is completed, and ready for use, (which will, doubtless, be in all the month of November next.) The charges will be as follows:

For receiving and delivering Cotton at Halifax, 15 cents.
At Edwards' and Anthony's ferry, 12 1-2 cents.
Freight and Canal toll to Norfolk one dollar.
Storage at Norfolk, per month, 10 cents.
Commission on sales, 2 1-2 per cent.
Freight of a sack of salt from Norfolk to Halifax, or Weldon, Canal toll included, 38 cents.
Barrel of Sugar, 50 cents.
Bag of Coffee, 200 weight, 50 cents.
Other articles in the same proportion.

My agents are in Weldon, Colonel Joyner,
Halifax, Nathaniel Smith,
Edwards' Ferry, Dr. Whitehead,
Anthony's Ferry, Jas. H. Smith.

The lighters I use are to take produce down the river on the moment of its arrival; it will be received by the Steam Boat, and immediately proceed to Norfolk.

JAMES GORDON.

☞ A more specific memorandum of the freight of the various articles, which will be offered for transportation, will be given in some few weeks. In the mean time, as the season for transportation is at hand, the above is offered as a fair specimen of probable cost, &c. and for the convenience of planters, I purpose keeping in the town of Halifax, a supply of sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. to be sold at the Petersburg prices, with the addition of freightage, &c. from Norfolk.

J. G.

The Raleigh Star will publish this advertisement until further notice, and forward their account to this office.

FALL GOODS,
And very cheap.

R. KINGSBURY has just received, and now offers for sale, his fall and winter supplies; comprising a very general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which have nearly all been purchased at auction in New York, that enables him to sell them unusually low. The following is a part of my assortment:

Groceries of every description,
Hardware, Castings, China, Glass and Earthen ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and upper leather, morocco, Calf Skins, Cotton Bagging, Bale rope, Iron, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, a large supply of heavy Turks Island Salt, Sack Salt, &c.

The above, together with my former stock, makes the assortment very complete. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms.

Being confident that I can give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to call, as regards quality and prices, I respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine my assortment.

N. B. I wish to purchase with cash, a few hundred bales of *prime* Cotton. I will also pay cash for a quantity of Apple Brandy, & receive in payment for debts or goods, all kinds of country produce.

Apply at the Brick store.
Oct. 15, 1829.

JOHN N. WH[ITE]
AND
SAML. WEST[ON]
Commission Merc[hants]
NORFOLK, V[A]

JOHN M. WHITE, ([Pe]tersburg, Va) has r[e]moved to Norfolk, and in connec[tion] with Samuel Weston, will t[ransact] GENERAL COMMIS[SION] GROCERY BUSINE[SS].

They respectfully [offer] services to the Mer[chants] Planters of this sect[ion] country as also, to the [citizens] state of North Carolin[a] PURCHASE or DISP[OSE] any GOODS or MER[CHANDIZE] and of the pr[oduce] the Farmers and Plan[ters] from a thorough acq[uaintance] with the various kinds [of] duce, particularly COT[TON] TOBACCO acquired b[y] det of the firm—they [will] dent of affording entire [satisfac]tion to those who sha[ll] them with their busine[ss].

The following article[s] a part of those in STO[RE]

5 hds. W. I. Rum,
5 Pipes Bordeaux Brandy,
2 do Holland Gin,
10 hds N. E. Rum,
25 do Baltimore Whiskey,
50 bls do do
45 do Rye do—4th years old,
25 do Baltimore Gin,
20 do Philadelphia do
25 do N. E. Rum,
30 do Cordials, assorted,
15 qr Casks Sweet Malaga,
5 do Madeira do
11 hds St Croix Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
20 do N. Orleans do do
2,000 do Lf Sugar, various,
50 hgs Coffee—part Java,
Gun Powder,
Imperial, Hyson,
Young Hyson, & } TEAS
Souchong,
All in various sized packages,
superior quality
25 bxs. Convers Troy Cheese, first quality,
25 do do do second quality,
25 do Spermaceti do
25 do Soap, various qualities,
100 do Windsor Shaving Soap,
15 do Mustard, in qr & half bottles,
5 do Superior Chewing Tobacco, in 1 lb lumps,
25 do Mitters Cut do
50 do Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
25 do Chocolate, Nos 1 2 & 3,
25 casks Cheese,
50 bls Mackerill Nos 1 2 & 3,
15 half do do,
20,000 Spanish Segars, various and qr boxes,
10,000 do do do quality,
Bags pepper,
do Pimento,
do Ginger,
Kegs Nutmegs,
do Fig blue,
do. Salt Petre,
do Indigo and Starch,
do. Butter and Lard,
3 tiers Rice,
160 Demijohns,
100 Reams Wrapping paper,
27 do Writing
60 Kegs Nails, of 100 lbs each, assorted sizes,
10 doz Spades and Shovels,
10 do Wire Sifters,
10 do boxes Axes,
5 do Patent Coffee Mills,
55 do Bed Cords and Leno Lines,
90 Straw Tumblers,
10 doz. common qt Decanters,
15 do do pint do
150 pieces Cotton Bagging 40 inches
10,000 lbs Bale Rope,
5,000 lbs Twine,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bls Family Flour,
150 do Superfine,
5 tons Country Iron,
5 do Swedes do
5 do Blistered Steel,
5 do Castings, composed of Ovens,
Pots,
Spiders,
Camp-Kettles,
And-Irons,
Flat-Irons, &c
25 bundles Nail Rods,
5 do Brand Iron,
5 tons Plough Moulds,
15,000 lbs Bar Lead,
2 tons Patent Shot,
50 kegs Powder F. FF. FFF.

With sundry other articles, and further supplies daily expected.

JOHN N. WHITE, &
SAML. WESTON
Norfolk, Oct. 1829. 36—6m

POETRY.

It is the gift of poetry to consecrate every place in which it moves; to breath around nature an odour more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning. *Sketch Book.*

LOVE'S FIRST SIGH.

If there's an hour more sweet, more blest,
Amid life's chequered scene,
If joy e'er filled the artless breast,
Its cares and fears between,
'Tis when the heart, it knows not why,
With rapture filled, breathes love's first sigh.

How swiftly sweet the moments fly,
Mid groves or flowery dells,
While fondly gazing on that eye,
Where purest passion dwells,
And the young bosom throbbing high,
With fond alarms breathes love's first sigh.

And though the time is over—fled
And passed the joys it gave,
Yet still shall memory sweetly shed,
Like moonbeams on the wave,
A beam that yet shall light the eye,
And cheer with thoughts of love's first sigh.

RELIEF BILL.

Was it then to conciliate these two or three hundred thousand low Protestants that the British statesman stopped in their career toward the pacification of Ireland, narrowing for their unprofitable indulgence, a great measure into a half relief bill, that leaves five millions of Catholics half emancipated & entirely discontented, which disappoints the expectation of one million eight hundred thousand Protestants who were willing to leave the subject of Catholic disqualification fully and finally put to rest, and who could see no security for their own persons, or for the preservation of their own property, save in a perfect equality of privileges, no undistinguishing administration to all the citizens, of civil rights, and an entire absence of all restraint on, or interference with the religious feelings of the people. But the low Protestants, notwithstanding this sacrifice of the general interest as the price of their adhesion, are not satisfied, for their trade is entirely cut up. Here, say their former associates, Wellington and Peel, take this boon, this substitute for all we must take from you, take as an unsubstantial 'equivalent,' the offices of guardian and justices of the United Kingdom, regent of the United Kingdom, lord high chancellor, lord keeper or lord commissioner of the great seal, lord lieutenant of Ireland; offices, forsooth, to which one of the poor devils can never be appointed. This little squad, for comparatively little this, will emigrate. Hiding themselves in the wilderness of America, they will there learn to draw sustenance from the ordinary fruits of manual labor, they will as settlers be useful in extending the improvement of the new world, the acre of land cleared by the hands of an Orangeman, will yield as good a crop of grain or grass, as if had been cleared by the axe of an exiled papist. In the back-woods of America, Orangemen and Brunswickers will have ample opportunity to reflect on past misdeeds, and to weep over past errors; in a few years, they will sink into mother earth, and the name, and may it be hoped, the memory of the Orangeman, will die with them; their children will be Americans, and will, without reference to difference in religion, partake of the feelings and character of those among whom they will be brought up—in the United States, good citizens—in Canada, discontented subjects.

The clergy of the established church are dissatisfied, for their trade is evidently on the eve of being cut up also. They cannot rationally hope that the Catholics will yield them a willing support, they know that the Protestant dissenters are to a man opposed to the system of an established church of which they are not members, they know also that the laity even of their own church, wince under the exactions of their clergy, and if they have thus far borne the burden without absolute resistance, their submission grew out of the profits they derived from the almost exclusive possession of posts of profit and of trust; this bribe can be no longer held out to them, a law to abolish tithes will even among them be popular. The clergy have no faith in the speculation of Mr. Peel, "that the adjustment of the Catholic question will give much better and stronger securities to the Protestant 'interest' and the Protestant 'establishment' than any that the present state of things admits of." They therefore uphold with all their might the illegal Orange clubs, permitting or rather inviting them to repair to their churches, with flags flying and drums beating, &c. to the evident danger that the public peace will be disturbed and the lives of both Catholics and Protestants placed in jeopardy.—The clergy well know that if the government should but need the church-lands to sustain the public credit or for any other purpose, a pliant parliament would soon yield assent to any disposition of them. The Bishops have no dependence on Lord Wellington or his brother Peel, they feel themselves sinking, and they catch hold of the Orangeman, as a drowning person would of a straw—forlorn hope!

The Catholics were intoxicated with the first effect of the Relief Bill, a long battle ended in a triumph on their part, and for the moment they seemed regardless of the cost. "I was born said Mr. O'Connell, with a mark of degredation on my brow, and the moment I was received into the Church of Christ, the Priest, at the baptishmal font, placed a mark of inferiority upon me in my native land. "It is wiped off." "Honest Jack Lawless" tenders his five sons to the throne of Brunswick, as a token of his gratitude and, of his adhesion; this is error, but yet he is honest although in error; public speakers, and Catholic speakers too, have endeavoured to gloss the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, as if it were a matter of minor importance. But the ferment has subsided, and men now see with eyes not blinded by the dust of battle. The Catholics now, one and all, see that if the house of lords be opened to Catholic peers, the act of Union shuts it essentially against the admission of Irish Catholic noblemen, the Catholics now see that if the House of Commons be open to them, the disfranchisement law is lumbered up at its door to impede, if it cannot absolutely preclude, their entrance. We now find Mr. O'Connell loudly exclaiming against the disfranchisement bill, and now, satisfied that the "mark of inferiority yet remains;" we find Mr. Sheil and Mr. Bellow, the rival candidates for the suffrages of the electors of Louth, founding their claims to support, mainly on their intention to reinstate the forty-shilling freeholders; we find the forty-shilling freeholders themselves every where complaining that whatever good the Relief Bill produced, it belongs to the 'gentlemen' exclusively, that without giving the poor any thing, it deprived them of the only civil right that could beget in them any political weight or consequence, and by thus reducing them to a kind of nothingness in society, exposes them to a kind of oppression, and to a new destitution. "I have," said a disfranchised Irish freeholder, lately arrived in America, "fled my country to avoid the evil of the Relief Bill." The public papers of Britain announce, and no press gainsays, that his majesty regrets having recommended the subject to parliament, & one of the royal family tenders his protection and favour to the Brunswickers. Well indeed may his majesty regret that a measure which was intended as a final settlement of the Catholic claims, should dwindle into a half measure, that dissatisfies the Catholic without satisfying the Protestant, which deprived a Catholic people disposed to loyalty, of a privilege they would possibly apply to the strengthening of the government against all foes foreign or domestic, and placed in their hands, in lieu thereof, a power which will undoubtedly be wielded but for 'themselves.'

(Concluded.)

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy-cheeked, flaxen-haired girl, used to sit in the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps opposite my lodgings when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales, in a sweet voice, and with an air of delightful simplicity, that charmed me many a time. She was then an orphan child and commonly reported to be very rich. Often and often I sat after a day of toil and vexation, and listening to her innocent voice, breathing forth the notes of peace and happiness, which flowed cheerfully from a light heart, and felt a portion of tranquility steal over my bosom. Such was Eliza Huntly when I first saw her.

Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the city, when walking along one of the most fashionable squares, I saw an elegant figure step into a carriage, followed by a gentleman and two pretty children—I did not immediately recognize her face, but my friend who was at my elbow, said "do you remember little Eliza, who used to sing for us when we lived together in Walnut street?" I did remember; it was herself.

"She used to be fond," said he, "of treating her little circle of friends with romances; and at last she acted a neat romance herself. She came out into the gay circle of life under the auspices of her guardians. It was said by some she was rich—very rich—but the amount of wealth did not appear to be a matter of publicity; however, the current and as was generally believed, well founded report, was sufficient to draw aronnd her many admirers, and among the number not a few serious courtiers

"She did not wait long before a gentleman on whon she looked with a somewhat partial eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by the partiality made her an offer. Probably she blushed, and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moon light parlour, and as her embarrassment was more than half concealed, she recovered, and as a waggish humour happened to have the ascendancy, she put on a serious face, told him she was honoured by his preference, but that there was one matter which she wished well understood, before, by gring a reply, she bound him to his promise. "Perhaps you may have thought me wealthy; I would not for the world have you labour under a mistake on that point, I am worth eighteen hundred dollars.

"She was proceeding, but the gentleman started as if electrified; "eighteen hundred dollars!" he repeated, in a manner that betrayed the most evident surprise; "yes ma'm," said he awkwardly, "I did understand you were worth a great deal—more—but"—

"No sir," she replied, "no excuse or apologies; think about what I have told you; you are embarrassed now; answer me another time." and rising she bade him good night.

She had just escaped a trap. He went next day to her guardians to inquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer, he dropped the suit at once.

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this too, came from one who had succeeded to a large portion of her esteem; but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result. He too left her, and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She some time after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, in whose approaches she thought she discovered more of the real timorous diffidence of love than she had witnessed before. She did not check him in his hope, and in process of time he too made her an offer. But when she spoke of her fortune, he begged her to be silent; "it is to virtue, worth, and beauty," said he, "that I pay my court, —not to fortune. In you I shall obtain what is worth more than gold." She was most agreeably disappointed.

They were married, and after the union was solemnized, she made him master of her fortune with herself. 'I am indeed worth eighteen hundred dollars," said she to him; "but I never said how much more; and I never hope to enjoy more pleasure than I feel at this moment, when I tell you that my fortune is one hundred and eight thousand."

It was actually so; but still her husband tells her, that in her he possesses a far more noble fortune.

The Man in the Iron Mask.—For more than a century, it has been a subject of various speculation as to the name of this mysterious individual. One and another name has from time to time been suggested. The general belief, however, has been, that he was some distinguished person confined for some State offence by Louis 14th of France. The following is an extract from a communication made by the monarch just before his death to the Duke of Orleans, who, on Louis' death, became regent of France, and spent a life of abandoned profligacy, scarcely redeemed in the least measure, by considerable talents, literary attainments and wit. The extract is from the unpublished memoirs of Cardinal Dubois, one of the Duke's intimates, a wily political intriguer and a man of strong powers. In Bulwer's fine novel, Devereux, Dubois' character is happily sketched. A lively French woman said of him that he did not answer the French decsription of a Mercury, who should be du marbre and not dubois.

"I have to impart to you a secret which is known only to God, and to three persons on earth. I wish to deposite it in your bosom; so that if it should come to the knowledge of any other living being, you may close his mouth forever."

"Sir, you allude to the Iron Mask."

"I do, my son. That is the greatest sin I have to answer for. I abused my sovereign power to inflict upon a man, who was, perhaps innocent, a lingering torture of forty years. I was blinded by jealousy, and by a perfidious flatterer. I thought the Queen guilty. The Queen! that angel upon earth, who repaid my injustice by her virtue.—Orleans, never repeat what I am about to disclose to you."

"Sir, let me not hear it."

"You must. A secret known to three persons is no longer a secret; and it concerns the honour of your family sufficiently to make you respect it."

"And who are those three persons. Sire?"

"Madame de Maintenon, Lanzun and Father Le Tellier. I had him tried, and he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The Queen succeeded in liberating him. He fled; but not quick enough to escape my vengeance. I was prompted to shed his blood; but, in compliance with the Queen's entreaties, his life was spared. An iron mask, which was never removed from his face, concealed the unfortunate victim. Fouquet was supposed to be dead——"

"Fouquet! Sir."

"At lenghth he died in the Bastile, 1706; but his death did not ease my conscience."

The King shed a torrent of tears; but all the efforts of the Duke of Orleans to learn more, were nuava ling. To all his entreaties on that subject Louis XIV replied, "I should offend God, where I to tell you more. It is enough that you know the real name of the man, to silence any one who may be inclined to divulge this State secret."

The Duke of Orleans would not, perhaps, have communicated to me this death-bed confession, had not chance made me acquainted with the same secret. I have no doubt that his Royal Highness, in his last conversation with the King, was initiated into many secrets no less dark and mysterions than that of the Iron Mask.

Location of the Methodist College

We learn from the Milton Gazette, that the commissioners delegated by the Methodist Episcopal Church to select a suitable place for the erection of a College in the bounds of the Virginia Conference, met at Zion, Va. on the 15th instant, and determined to locate their College at Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va. if a subscription, in cash, to the amount of 10,000, and one hundred acres of land, including the Academy, be subscribed by the 1st day of January next; if not, the subject is again to be referred to the annual Conference.

FASHION.

We extract from the New Monthly Magazine a paragraph, on *Bishop's Sleeves*, now much worn by the fair devotees of Fashion's whims and caprice. After describing the many modes that have been invented to adorn the *arm*, the writer says:—

Another, and directly opposite fashion now prevails. The arm is confined in a bag. Confined, did we say! Yes, as Ulysses confined the winds in a bag, confined to make a great blow out for the purpose of the adventure. Two bags of huge dimensions, of the same material as the body of the rope, envelope the arms.—They are called "Bishop's sleeves," from their resemblance to those worn by the dignitaries of the church. Fashion in its wildest flight, might have some determinate object in view. The ruffle might have been considered ornamental to a fine arm. It might be compared to the capital of the Corinthian column. The naked fashion might have originated in female vanity, ambitious to display the symmetry of a beautifully rounded limb, but how shall we account for this hideous fashion of bishop sleeves! It is deformity personified. The finest figure, thus encumbered, loses all trace of human proportions, and might be mistaken for two pillow cases hanging on a stick. so small is the space into which the waist is compressed between these appendages. A cry was lately raised that the church was in danger. Have the fair mounted bishops' sleeves as a signal of their determination to use their arms in its support? Our country women have been reproached with coldness and reserve, any body now may, without difficulty, creep into their sleeve.—Pity has its favorite dwelling on the breast of women. In that abode distress is ever sure to meet with sympathy, and the heart susceptible of love will beat reponsive to the call of that ruffy. After long meditation, I fancied I had found in this amiable disposition of the sex a solution of the mystery. Sir Isaac Newton, on the discovery of one of the most abstruse secrets of nature that ever came within the reach of that extraordinary man, did not feel more pleasure. Oh! amiable woman, I exclaimed, you have heard the cause assigned by our statesmen for the distress now prevalent in the manufacturing districts, you have heard it ascribed to excessive production, and Ministers declare their inability to supply a remedy. What the wisdom of parliament could not achieve, you have accomplished; your sagacity has discovered that the consumption of the immense stock on hand would remove the evil, and your humanity has applied the proper cure. To your honor and glory you have adopted bishops' sleeves, in order to relieve the stores of the manufactures of the masses of goods with which they are bursting: for this humane, generous and patriotic purpose, you have imposed a great expense upon your husbands and fathers, and inflicted upon youselves a cruel injury in the disfigurement of your persons.

—o—

MARRIAGE.—Look at the great mass of marriages which take place over the whole world; —what poor, contemptible, common-place affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a danoe, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dangling about on each other's arm, looking at waterfalls, or making morning calls, and guzzling wine and cake; then every thing falls into the most monotonous routine:—The wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband at the other, and little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children, gradually gather round them. This is what ninety-nine out of a hundred fine to be the delights of love and matrimony.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

DIALOGUE.

Dick.—Sambo, your mos obseekus.

Sambo.—Dick, very grade to see you—how am de family?

D.—Putty reasonable I take you. But Sambo you look brack in de face dis monin—any ting de matter at home?

S.—Why, I tell you that man, dere was great flusterashun at our house. Massa cum home de tudder night berry late. De fus ting we no, he tump he toe gen de teps, an he head knock de doe in. Missy almost fright to det, cry out, "murder! robber! fire!" But when Sukey bring de candel, dere was massa sprawn on de floo—an he look for all de world as if he was—[whispers in Dick's ear] as Daby's sow!

D.—Ki! you don't say so, Sambo

S.—Tis de trute Dick. Den missy hab him take up an den we wase him an put he to bed—an den missy sen for tree of de Temperashun Siety to tell hur what she mus do. And da cum an tell massa dat he mus jine de Siety, for it was a pitty as de mortal Shakespeare say, dat a man shoulf put an innemy in he brain to teal away he mout.

D.—An did your Massa jine?

S.—Yes, Dick—but den it do him no good. Ha, boy, white man berry unsartin. But cum close here, Dick—[whispers again in his ear]

D.—Ki! you don't say so. Ebbery night, Sambo?

S.—Yes, ebbery night!—but den you see, he don't go into de treet, nor to de shop, nor to de tabern now—O no, he keep um in de closet an on sidebord, an ebbery nite [he crooks his elbow and mimicks] you may hear it go for two tree hour, glug, glug, gulg, gulgity, glug.

D.—High! Sombo—I tell you what, white man too cute—he no take de rag off de bush, but he take de rag de bush an all.

Exeunt Omnes.

Young people see objects from the valley, old people see objects from the hill.